

Daily Free Democrat.

N. M. BOOTH, Editor.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

MONDAY JUNE 23.

ALL LETTERS intended for publication on our pages connected with the paper should be directed—*"Free Democrat," Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

All letters addressed to the editor should be addressed to N. M. BOOTH, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. FREMONT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WM. L. DAYTON.

FOR ELECTORS,

EDWARD D. HOLTON,
State at Large... TIMOTHY O. HOWE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

MORNING SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1856.

As I sit down at the Reporters' sent, the delegates are assembling. The Pennsylvania delegates—first on the ground, and through the modesty of the Committee of Arrangements, having the first and chief seats in the synagogue, while Wisconsin and Iowa are thrown entirely into the background—have been harangued by ex Gov. Ritner, in favor of Judge McLean—All but two of their delegates are for him. McLean has gained some strength, and Fremont has lost ground, but still Fremont has a larger vote to start with than any other candidate. Now England is chiefly for Fremont. New York, with three or four exceptions, are for him.

The Wisconsin delegation, at their meeting this morning, appointed Gen. King Chairman, filled two vacancies, with the names of Holton and Sholes, and decided to cast its first vote for Seward, and its second for Chase. They prefer Fremont to McLean.

At 11 o'clock, Hon. E. B. Morgan, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order, and made a short and forcible speech, and proposed as temporary Chairman Hon. Robert Emmett, of New York. Confirmed with tremendous cheers, and he was conducted to the Chair by Hon. Moses H. Grinnell of New York, and Judge Hoadly. Mr. Emmett, son of the Irish patriot and martyr, Thomas Addis Emmett—a Democrat of fifty years standing, made a brief and noble speech, referring to the chief points in our national history, where the Slave Power has made its stand and conquered; characterized the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and Squatter Sovereignty as they deserved. He had known the Hon. James Buchanan intimately, and while he would defend his personal character, he reviewed his political character and criticised his political acts sharply. The Hunker call us Black Republicans, and say we are gathering all the isms into one party. Be it so. We will merge all these isms into one great ism—PATRIOTISM! He gloried in having been a Free Soiler since 1848, and vindicated the character of Anti-Slavery men. He was repeatedly cheered with great enthusiasm.

G. G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, was appointed temporary Secretary, and Thos. J. Mitchell, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary.

On motion of A. P. Stone, of Ohio, a Resolution was adopted, that each State delegation appoint one of their number as a Committee on Credentials, Rules, Apportionment, &c., and the persons were named by the several State delegations.

On motion of David Wilmet, of Pa., Resolutions were adopted that a Committee of one, to be named by the delegation of each State, be appointed to prepare a platform for the consideration of the Convention, and that no vote shall be taken for President and Vice President until a platform shall have been adopted.

The following is the Committee on platform:

- Pennsylvania—David Wilmet.
- Maine—Henry Carter.
- New Hampshire—Daniel Clark.
- Massachusetts—E. R. How.
- Connecticut—Gideon Welles.
- Rhode Island—Thos. Davis.
- Vermont—E. Kirkland.
- New York—Proston King.
- New Jersey—E. W. Whelpley.
- Delaware—E. G. Bradford.
- Maryland—F. P. Blair.
- Virginia—John C. Underwood.
- Ohio—J. R. Giddings.
- Michigan—J. P. Christianey.
- Wisconsin—John F. Potter.
- Indiana—John F. Deneen.
- Illinois—Geo. Steele Brown.
- Kentucky—Geo. D. Blakely.
- Iowa—J. B. Howell.
- California—Jno. A. Willis.
- Kansas—J. L. Winchell.
- District Columbia—Jacob Winchell.
- Minnesota—Alex. Ramsey.
- A Committee of one from each State or permanent organization was appointed.

A representation from the hundred New York Protesting Democrats were admitted as honorary delegates, after which the Convention adjourned to four o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

I forgot to mention that the morning session was opened with prayer by Rev. Albert Barnes.

At a quarter past four, the Convention was called to order by the President.

The Committee on permanent organization reported as permanent officers—

President—COL. HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana; and a Vice President and Secretary from each State and Territory represented.

Col. Lane was conducted to the Chair by Litchfield of Ohio, Patterson of N. Y., and Purvis of Penn.

Col. Lane, taking the Chair, made a most eloquent and powerful speech, and was cheered with the wildest enthusiasm. His speech was full of the strong terse language and the liberty-glorying doctrines of revolutionary times. It was a great speech, and thrilled the hearts of the great audience like fire.

The Committee on Credentials reported in regard to contested seats, that each State be entitled to three times as many votes as they have in the electoral college, provided that pro-slavery States shall have no more votes than it has delegates, and that the rules of the National House of Representatives, as far as they are applicable, shall be adopted for the government of this Convention.

Calls were made upon Gen. Wilson, and Stephens of Penn., for speeches, and finally Caleb B. Smith, of Ohio, was called out, and spoke at length and ably.

Owen Lovejoy, of Ill., spoke with great power, and his radical speech was received with unbounded applause. It was full of pith and point, and went to the hearts of the people.

Gen. Wilson, in response to repeated calls, came forward, and made a brief and sensible speech.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

The Convention is composed of many eminent men of all parties, and is distinguished for character, merit and great ability. The President, Col. Lane, took the Convention by storm, and astonished the delegates from the Eastern and older States. It was logic and patriotism set on fire and swept over the vast audience like fire over the prairies. It is the most enthusiastic Convention ever known in Philadelphia since the proclamation of Independence on the 4th of July 1776. S. M. B.

42nd Mile H. Pettibone, a Merchant of Portage city, left his home in May, to go to Milwaukee, when nothing has been heard of him since. His friends offer a reward of \$500 for any information that may lead to his discovery. Address C. J. Pettibone, Portage, Wis.

The Harvest in Southern Illinois.

The Jonesboro Gazette of the 13th inst. says "We see a good many rangers leaving the store of Wiley & Frick for the wheat fields of this country, and we understand that a good deal of wheat has already been cut. So much for old Union—cutting wheat in the middle of June, with backward spring as the last, is a thing that is not often done. There will be plenty of wheat ready for market by the first day of July in this county."

GERMAN BANK.—A new bank of issue of the above name will be opened at Sheboygan on the 1st of July, with a capital of \$25,000. John Ewing President James H. Mond, Cashier.

LUG BROKEN.—Oliver Willard, a son of Joshua Willard of Jonesville had his leg broken on Friday by a kick from an ox.

ACCIDENT.—The Madison Journal of Saturday says: Squire Olden of this place was seriously injured yesterday. He was stepping on board a train of cars for Mazo Man just as they were starting, and, fell, one wheel of a dirt car passing over his leg, mangling it badly, but singularly enough, not fracturing the bone.

The Republicans of Beaver Dam held a meeting and ratified the nominations of Fremont and Dayton, on Friday evening last. Prof Daniels addressed the meeting.

JESUS FREMONT.

The Boston Chronicle relates the following anecdote concerning the wife of Col. John C. Fremont. While Col. Fremont was making his admiral arrangements on our Western frontier, for that exploring tour to which he broke his road into the valley of the Sacramento, his young wife in Washington, according to his request, opened all letters addressed to him there, and forwarded such as she deemed it important for him to see. Among the rest she opened a government dispatch countering his tour, the fruit, perhaps of jealousy in a "superior" official statement. A most loving wife as she had proved herself to be, must have been under a strong temptation to forward that; but happily for the world, she took the responsibility of keeping it, and neither her husband nor any one else except the poor Tite Barnacle who sent it knew anything of the matter till Col. Fremont returned, having gloriously effected the objects of the expedition.

Once more during the protracted struggle which resulted in the election of Mr. Banks to the speakership, there happened to be falling passengers in a crowded car between Washington and Baltimore, a Bostonian's remarkable and laudable act of self-sacrifice to the slaves, and a lady, admired beyond most others in Washington society for the brilliancy of her wit and the intelligent interest which she takes in public affairs. The conversation of which she was the center, turning on the great contest in the House, she expressed her decided sympathy for the Republican side, excited in its prospects of success and committed Mr. Banks to the highest terms. This was too much for the Bostonian who expressed his surprise that a Southern lady should countenance such a demagogue as Banks and such an enemy to Southern institutions. The lady replied, "I can relieve your surprise in regard to myself sir, for my husband Col. Fremont, is a Free Soiler; but let me express my surprise, that you, sir, a northerner and a Bostonian, should oppose Mr. Banks in behalf of Southern institutions." Adopted.

As the Bostonian who met with this terrible rebuke was candid enough to tell the story on his return, we forbear to give his name, in the hope that it has made him a wiser and better man.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE AT RACINE.—The Sentinel says Racine correspondent writes us that on the receipt of the news of the nomination of Fremont, a crowd gathered to fire a salute of 16 guns. The gunners had fired but three times when the deputy U. S. Marshal Kearney who figured in the Glover case, appeared and seized the ramrod, saying that the gunners were foreign and should not celebrate a Republican nomination. The crowd gathered around and took the ramrod from him when he stepped in front of the gun, and dared them to fire, but before the match was applied, lost suddenly. Kearney had not a friend in the crowd, and his action ought to be rewarded by Fremont with a comitie somewhere.

A NEW YORK BANKING HOUSE.—We invite attention to the card of WM. J. BELL & Co. of New York. They have a most convenient office on Exchange Place near Wall-st. in the elegant marble building recently erected by the Bank of the State of New York. Mr. Bell is particularly happy to see his western friends. His long residence in Wisconsin combined with his superior business talents and the most popular of manners, will fairly justify that his office shall be a central mark for the transaction of Wisconsin business. He keeps a file of all the Milwaukee journals, and takes great interest in aiding all of our railway enterprises. We commend his House most cordially to our friends in this State—Wisconsin.

From the New York Tribune. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA. FIRST DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, and reports from Committee being announced as first in order, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as officers:

President, HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana.

Vice Presidents

A. P. Morrow, Maine, A. Tubb, N. H.

H. Carpenter, Vt., C. J. Adams, Mass.

J. Babcock, R. I., C. F. Cleveland, Ct.

J. A. King, N. Y., J. C. Hornbaker, N. J.

J. Ritner, Pa., S. Barr Del.

F. T. Cobb, Md., G. Rye, Va.

G. D. Blackett, Ky., R. P. Spaulding, Ohio.

J. Beard, Ind., W. B. Archer, Ill.

R. S. Bingham, Mich., W. D. McIndoe, Wis.

J. Bigelow, D. C., F. Springer, Iowa.

F. Pomeroy, Kansas, A. Ramsey, Minnesota.

H. B. Bennett, Nebraska, F. P. Folger, Cal.

And twenty-four Secretaries.

A Committee of three, consisting of E. C. Litchfield of Ohio, G. W. Patterson of New York, and S. A. Purvis of Pennsylvania was appointed to conduct the President to the chair. When Mr. Lane went upon the platform three cheers were given for the Hoosier State. He then addressed the Convention, saying.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM—FRIENDS OF FREE MEN.—The honor you have conferred upon me transcends any merits of mine. For the honor you have conferred upon the State I represent, from my heart I thank you. The time, the place, the event all conspire to render it an occasion of deep interest. The anniversary of the birth of Freedom. Once again in our Republic we have assembled at a most important crisis in revolutionary history. This inaugurates a new era in history—the regeneration and independence of the North. We are called upon to-day to lay down our old prejudices, and sacrifice all our feelings on minor topics to the great love of Freedom. I was once a follower of the gallant Clay, but when the Nebraska swindle was perpetrated my love for old ties was laid beside the Kentucky patriarch in the grave, and became an avowed advocate of Liberty. The great question now before us is, shall Kansas be admitted as a Free State? To this point we must bend all our energies. We are told this is revolutionary. It is false. To attempt to enforce Slavery upon that Territory by undue and illegal means is revolutionary. He then reviewed the history of the Nebraska bill, and declared the agitation resulting from it had not been sought by the North, but had been forced upon her by the South. In frequent terms he then referred to the scenes of riot and bloodshed in Kansas, and left it to the action of the Convention to say whether those things should no longer exist. The laws of Kansas, written in the blood of freemen to sacrifice free institutions, must be swept away and the land preserved from the aggressive encroachments of Slavery. He referred to the murder of Barber, and said such acts were the precursors of a sweeping and bloody revolution. He spoke of the penalties imposed upon freemen who dared to read or circulate Free Soil documents in Kansas. The evidence would show the illegal and vicious measures that had been taken to secure the enactment of those laws, and they should be swept away without hesitation or reserve. Those things have to be now. The Democrats had only a few days since, in that bold platform of theirs, which it would be no idiotry to worship to worship, for it had no basis on earth or under the earth, declared their determination not to renew the Slavery agitation. They had done this in the very policy of the present administration. He would say a few words concerning the standard bearer of that Convention, who, with his superabundant antecedents, stood forth as the exponent of that platform. Mr. Buchanan's career was then reviewed, and allusion made to the times accustomed to lead the Federal forces on to victory. Now he was a Democratic Federal Democrat, an anti-slavery Democrat. From such a DeMolay, good Lord deliver us. We are told that were Henry Clay living he would be with the South. This was a slander over his grave more deadly than any that had been breathed against him while living. If he was now on earth he would be with the Republicans, for his whole course has shown that his great heart revolted at oppression everywhere, and in every case sympathized with the down trodden and oppressed. He rendered an eloquent tribute to the memory of Henry Clay, and closed with an earnest appeal to the Convention to unite harmoniously upon a candidate who could lead them on to a peace-honored victory. During the address frequent and unanimous applause marked the enthusiasm of the Convention.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries then took their places on the stand.

E. G. Spaulding of New York, from the Committee on Credentials, reported in part the names of non-contested delegates; also that the seats of delegates from the III, IV, and Vth Districts of Pennsylvania were contested. In these cases the delegates headed and recommended by Passmore Williamson were recommended. The Committee also reported in favor of cutting off State on balloting—the Chairman of each delegation to report the vote—each State to cast three times its electoral vote, but not to cast in any instance more votes than it had absolute representatives in the Convention—Kearney to be allowed to vote as an electoral State.

The report was adopted.

An inquiry having been made as to whether anything was said in the report about a two-thirds rule, the President said the subject was not alluded to, but he supposed Republicans were willing to abide the will of the majority.

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